WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY, OF KENTECKY. FOR GOVERNOR, LUTHER BRADISH, FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, GABRIEL FURMAN,

District.

IV SUMM FROTHINGHAM, Fulton Co.

IV ASA HASCALL, Frankin County.

VIII. RARVEY PUTNAM, Wyoming County. Election, November 8-(one day only.)

PUBLIC MEETING. IT In Democratic General Whig Committee, Sept. 15, 1842:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Whig Electors of the City and County of New-York to assemble at NATIONAL HALL, on Wednesday Evening, 28th inst. at 71 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and of respending to the nominations there made of HENRY CLAY for President of the United States; and of LUTHER BRAD-ISE for Governor, and GARRIEL FURMAN for Lieutenant Governor of this State. By order. ELLIS POTTER, Chairman.

J. H. HOBART HAWS, Secretaries.

Whig Senatorial Conventions. First District—At the Broadway House, N. York, Oct. 11.
Third District—At the Mansion House, Albany, Oct. 14.
Fifth District—At Utica, Oneida County, Oct. 4th.
Suth District—At Corning, Steuben Co. Uct. 6.h.
Swenth District—At Auburn, Cayuga Co., Sept. 28.

THE ADDRESS OF THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION has hitherto been marred by serious typographical errors. It will appear correctly for the first time in The Weekly Tribune of this week on Thursday. Extra copies for sale at the desk after 12 o'clock.

WHIGS OF NEW-YORK! Your first grand rally for the election of BRADISH, FURMAN, a WHIG DELEGATION TO CONGRESS and a WHIG LEGISLATURE, will take place This Evening at National Hall. Shall it not be worthy of the occasion and the Cause? Will not each of you come up to the Meeting and have your zeal rekindled, your hearts warmed, your hopes strengthened, as you unitedly re-consecrate your energies to the service of your Country? True and tried Whigs! the Cause demands your presence at the Hall This Evening! Will you come? New-York, ever foremost in her admiration of

HENRY CLAY, was first to nominate him for President in 1844. If the result here in November shall not be equivalent to a Whig Triumph, it will be pointed at by our enemies as a defeat of Mr. Clay and an evidence of his unpopularity even here? Need another word be said to secure the devoted exertions of every Whig from this to the Election? We must not be beaten in the State, but above all we must not falter here. We WILL NOT! Ho, then, for the Grand Rally THIS EVENING!

The Way to set about it.*

'Is this the way to set about it? Eh?'
LIN, Chinese High Commissioner, to Capt. Elliot-That Lin, we have no doubt, is a sensible fellow, no matter though he wear a pigtail three feet long. If the British want to teach the Chinese the blessings of Civilization and Christianity, poisoning them with smuggled opium and then burning their towns and ravaging their fields because they don't agree to it, is just the wrong way to set about it. But they are not alone in their mistake. There are thousands of well-meaning people who really intend to do the right thing in the matter they have in hand, but who choose a most unaccountably odd way to set about it. We claim a word with some of them.

-There are a good many thousands in all the Northern and Middle States who profess to be and really are favorable to the Protection of our Home Industry-who feel that the advantage in our intercourse with Foreign Nations ought not to be all on one side-and who are well aware that we cannot buy freely all the fabrics, luxuries and knickknacks of Europe if our Products are mainly excluded from that Continent-and yet these very men suffer themselves to be humbugged by such gammon as "Stick to the party! Support the Regular Nominations!" and the like, into voting for M. Van Buren, Silas Wright, R. D. Davis, John G. Floyd, and such Tariff men! Men and brethren! do you mean what you say when you tell us you are for Protection? If you do, just review the course of things at Washington the past winter, and decide whether yours is 'the way to set

-There are a great many citizens of this State who are anxious for a resumption and prosecution of our uncompleted Works of Internal Improvement-some of them vitally interested therein, so that failure would be their ruin-and who yet think of voting the Loco-Foco tickets in the Fall Election. What do they mean? Men of Erie and Niagara! can you hope that the Canal Enlargement will be prosecuted-Men of Allegany and Steuben! can you think that the Erie Railroad will be made by a Loco-Foco Administration, of which Young, Flagg & Co. are members, and a Legislature of which Hoffman shall be leader, and Davezac, Grout and Swackhamer followers? Can you be blinded by a few smooth, hollow words from the seventy-faced candidate for Governor? Even if he were honestly in favor of Internal Im- To the Editors of the Commercial: provement, what can he do with such a party to back him? Do you believe that party can or will undo next winter all they have been doing for a year past, and proclaim themselves enemies hitherto of the public welfare? No friends! you cannot be so grossly deceived. You must feel that if you really desire Internal Improvement, the restoration to power of the consistent, determined, avowed friends of such Improvement is the only way to set about it.

-A word on Rhode Island matters. We have long and earnestly desired to see a more liberal suffrage in that State, and we have done what little we could to favor it. We are as firm in the cause as ever; we hope to see a free Constitution established and acknowledged; but we must believe that rejecting one when it is legally formed, raising the standard of resistance to the recognized authorities, attacking State Arsenals, exciting a civil war, and calling in the Slamms and Mike Walshes of other States to fight and publishing recipes for setting fire to dwellings and edifices without danger of detection, is not the way to set

We may be mistaken, but these are our firm convictions.

* This arucle was written by us and put in type some weeks ago, and has been crowded out from day to day ever stroyed himself by drowning. His body was aftercoming back upon us in other papers, and conclude to insert it now, lest we should by and by be accused of steal

Where is the \$5000?

be remembered that some time since Mr. Comptroller Williamson made a Report to the Common Council that his Honor the Mayor had taken from James H. Ward, First Marshal, \$5,000 of the Public Money in violation of Law, which he, the Mayor, alledged, nay made affidavit, was given by him to Mr. Gage, Superintendent of Streets, to sweep and lime the streets to preserve the health of the City. By a Report from the Comptroller, made to the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening, it appears that he has settled the accounts of this Mr. Gage, late Superintendent of Streets, and that said Gage is indebted to the City \$634 78. without taking into account the \$5,000 the Mayor paid over to him. The Comptroller winds up his Report in the following words: " As the amount of \$5000 of the public monies, which his Honor the Mayor had taken from James H. Ward, First Marshal, to pay the Superintendent of Streets in violation of law, cannot be forthcoming from this account, I would respectfully suggest to the Common Council the propriety of a call by the Counsel of the Board on his Honor the Mayor, and all the parties participating in keeping this money out of the Public Treasury, for its immediate restoration.

IF The Morning Post declares that it does not fear Mr. Clay as a candidate for President .-Very right. If our former article on this subject expressed any thing more than this, that the Post was conscious that Mr. Clay would prove a strong candidate, and that the utmost powers of Loco-Focoism would be taxed to defeat him, then it implied more than we intended. The Post, having confidence in the soundness of its own principles, believes its candidate will beat ours, just as we think the contrary.

The stereotyped Loco-Foco phrases in which the Post renewedly assails Mr. Clay may pass for the present. That he is "in favor of burdening some branches of Industry with taxes for the benefit of other branches," is simply a mis-statement. The Post doubless thinks that this is the effect of the Protective Policy; but this does not justify it in asserting such to be the object and intent of those who differ from it on that subject. So of the cant of "exclusive privileges." Mr. Clay doubtless believes that the functionary of the Government on whom is devolved the exclusive dutu of performing a certain necessary and beneficent service to the People-whether Executive or Judicial, Military or Civil-should have the 'exclusive privilege' of commanding the means proper and essential to such service-nothing more. But says the Post, of Mr. Clay:

He is the avowed friend of paper money, "than which," as Mr. Webster truly says, "no expedient has yet been devised better adapted for fertilizing the rich man's land by the nor man's weat."

the poor man's sweat." There is a dishonesty in this quotation which the Plebeian might have meditated, but we think the Post could not. Mr. Webster's remark referred to Paper Money not redeemable in or equivalent to Specie. It was made in advocacy of a Joint Resolution introduced by him to Congress, directing the discontinuance of the practice of receiving the irredeemable notes of non-specie-paying Banks, and expressly stipulating that the notes of Specie-paying Banks should still be received as money. Of such Paper Money as Mr. Webster so justly condemns, neither he nor Mr. Clay was ever an advocate; and the assertion that the latter is the 'friend' of it is at variance with the

Congress from this State, since Speaker of the Michigan House, and on Mr. Granger's appointment as Postmaster General, chosen by him as Assistant, has just been removed from that post, and John A. Bryan of Ohio appointed in his stend .-This Bryan was in 1828, Editor of a petty Adams paper in Cattaraugus County in this State, when he was bought up to give his own party a most treacherous stab for sixteen dollars-that being the sum paid him for four hundred extra copies of his sheet by the Jackson candidate for Congress, who thereby procured the insertion in his sheet of an article decrying the Adams candidate for Congress and exalting his rival, just on the eve of the Election. After this exhibition of himself, Bryan made tracks for Ohio and turned Jackson-man, and has since been a fussy politician there of the Barney Bates order. He held the post of State Auditor a little while, but his party found they were throwing it away, and put a more substantial man in his place. He has, as a last resort, taken to Tylerism, which is just the thing for him.

New Jersey .- The Whig ticket for "Old Somerset"-is composed of the following-all good men and true :

Council-CEORGE H. BROWN.
Assembly-PETER KLINE, SAM'L REYNOLDS and PETER OORHEES. They are all for Protection to Home Industry,

the Public Land Distribution and HENRY CLAY. From the Commercial Advertiser.

GROSS RASCALITY .- The 'Tribune' and the 'Commercial Advertiser' state that we announced that we had received, on Friday last, a sketch of the speech of Daniel Webster. delivered on Thursday last. No such announcement was ever nade, either by the Herald or on the Herald bulletin. It is a false, wicked and malicious assertion.

We pronounce Stone and Greeley impudent and malicious hars of the deepest die, and dare them to wash their Merald. hands clean. We should probably have paid no attention to this char. acteristic article from the intamous sheet, had not Mr. H. J. Raymond, the able assistant Editor of the Tribune-a

gentleman of great purity of character, whose veracity is not surpassed by that of any man-called upon us with the

I find the following in this (Tuesday) morning's Herald : "GROSS RASCALITY.—The 'Tribune' and the 'Commer-cial Advertiser' state that we announced that we had re-ceived, on Friday last, a sketch of the speech of Daniel Webster, delivered on Thursday last. No such announce-ment was ever made atther by the Baraki con the Daniel ment was ever made either by the Herald or on the Herald bulletin. It is a false, wicked and malicious assertion." On Friday morning, in company with two friends from Vermont, I passed the Herald Office and read upon the bulletin an announcement, not only that a sketch of Mr. Webster's speech had been received, but that it would be published in an Extra Herald in the afternoon. Being well acquainted with the average character of the Herald's news, I should have passed the bulletin unneticed, had not my attention been called to the statement alluded to by my friends, whose certificates in confirmation of this can, I doubt not, be procured, as soon as they could reach this city from Vermont by mail. The importance of the announcement was a sub-

the impudence of the falsehood on Saturday. Yours, &c. H. J. RAYMOND, of The Tribune. It is hardly necessary to add a single word more of this wretched concern. Yet, while our hand is in, we may perhaps as well dispose of another of its lies. The Herald of yesterday morning asserted, explicitly, that Mr. Webster had determined to remain in the Cabinet, and that its authority for thus saying was a letter written by the Secretary himself to a gentleman in this city, whem it named. Meet ing that gentleman in the course of the morning, he promptly assured us that he had received no such letter, and farther, that he had not received a line from him since his absence at the East.

ject of conversation with us at Howard's on Friday, as was

SUIGIDE .- Mr. Elijah Curtis, proprietor of the Jefferson House, St. Louis, Mo., lately left his residence in a state of mental aberration, and dewards found.

THE WHIG ALMANAC .- We have received numerous or ders for this Almanac from friends whom we know to be and where the money is not sent with the order we cannot ! in any instance execute the order.

THE MAYOR AND THE PUBLIC MOSEY .- It will lowing letter was written in reply to a letter from the Trenton N. J. Clay Club:

ASHLAND, 13th Sept. 1812 Gentlemen-I have received, with lively sensibility, your etter communicating the formation of a Club with my name in the city of Trenton. For the friendly motives which have prompted this association, and for the object which it is proposed to make it instrumental in accomplishing, I tender an expression of my grateful acknowledg-

I share, gentlemen, with you in feelings of disappointment and indignation on account of the base treachery of the acting President of the United States. It would be difficult to find, in the annals of history, an example of equal political turpitude. Far from being discouraged by it, in the performance of our duty to our country, it should serve only to stimulate our resolutions to correct the procedure, and to guard against the recurrence of the evil. Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for the friendly sentiments

towards me, conveyed in your letter, and believe me Faithfully your friend and obt. sev't. H. CLAY. Mesers, Josiah N. Bird and A. M. Johnston.

Letter from General Scott. Washington, Sept. 3, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I have not forgotten the warm shake of the hand you gave me in the Pennsylvania Avenue some time age, and thank you sincerely for the cordial letter just re-I am not a candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presiden-

cy, and can know no one as a candidate for either place in-til a National Convention shall have spoken. Indeed, in the present state of parties, I deem it utterly masafe for the Wings to place candidates before the people without or the igs to place candidates before the people without a reg-I have been, in many indirect ways, within seven months,

operated upon with a view to induce me to consent to be named for the Vice Presidency on the ticket of a very distinguished statesman. I have invariably answered that I had neither claims nor pretensions either to the Presidency or Vice Presidency; that I was quite indifferent to the first, and that nothing could induce me to think of the second place; but if nominated by a regular National Convention place; but if nominated by a regular National Convention for the Presidency, that I certainly should accept the honor if I got not a vote in the Union. Of course, with such nomination, there would be but one Democratic Whig cased date in the field; and there certainly ought not to be two. Who that one may be is quite indifferent to me; but, be held. the he may-of some hundred persons I can name-he shall

have my hearty prayers for his success.

In these few words I have given you have creed and position. I never express my-eit in other terms to any body; and all who know me will bear testimony to my singleness I do not wish to appear in the newspapers when I can

possib v avoid it; but have not the slightest objection that what I write and say should be known to all who may dere to know my senti-nents. My protessional duties leav My protessional duties leave me no time to travel, except occasionally, and then only on such duties. An excursion nto Ohio would be highly agreeable to me.

With great respect and regard, I remain, my dear sir, ours truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

Sentence of Wiley and Colt.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday norning considerable interest was excited by the fact the sentence of the law was to be pronounced upon WILLIAM WILEY, convicted of having received \$120,000 stolen from Maryland Bank, and JOHN C. COLT, convicted of the murder of Samuel

In passing sentence upon Wiley, Judge KENT remarked that his original intention of pronouncing the severest sentence the law would allow had been changed by the recommendation by the jury of the prisoner to mercy, by the consideration that the offender had already suffered much in the depth of infamy to which his crime had sunk him, nd that his crime was the first of the kind ever resented in the State. He then sentenced him to mprisonment in the County Jail for six months, and to pay a fine of \$250. Mr. Blunt stated that he had an order from Judge Cowen, of the Supreme Court, to stay execution of the sentence as the case would be carried up.

COLT was then placed at the bar. Mr. SELDEN. Counsel for the prisoner, asked leave to argue a echnicality in the decision of the Supreme Court. out it was refused. COLT then rose to receive his entence. He was neatly dressed in black, and though somewhat thinner and more pale his appearance had not greatly changed since his trial. He exhibited the same cool indifference and in reply to the formal question, "what have you to PHILO C. FULLER, formerly a Member of say why judgement should not be pronounced against you?" handed to the Court the following paper which was read by Judge Kent:

"The position I now hold is to a sentient being the most agonising possible. It is more painful than the struggle of death itself. But it is a form of procedure that I am obliged to pass through before my case reaches the last tribunal of the State to which it will be carried in accordance with that justice which cannot be denied to the meanest of mankind. Most cheerfully will I submit my case to final examination by the Court of Errors. I fully believe it will et aside the judgement of the Jury, who were so led asid by prejudice and error as to trample on the evidence-to by prejudice and error as trample on the Judge's charge.— trample on the law—to trample on the Judge's charge.— Amid the thousand false rumors in circulation at the time of, and before my trial, it may not, however, he considered of, and before my trial, it may hat, however, he considered surprising that the Jury were misled from coming to a right conclusion. For it is a truth, that no man can question, that the most reputable characters have often been prejudiced, even without themselves being aware of the fact. How far these prejudices affected the Jury, may be interred from the fact that one of them, Mr. Husted, remarked before the trial, that "Colt should be hung first and tried afterward," which will be proved by the affidavits of seventher that the province of the surprise of the surpris eral respectable witnesses. All that, unfortunately situated as I am, I can expect is an impartial trial by Jury. This is all I desire, and this the meanest vagrant in the streets has a right to demand. Mistortune, not crime, has placed me a right to demand. Mistortune, not crime, has praced me in this position, and although as low down as possible without being annihilated, still, rest assured, I have not so lost my self-respect, nor regard for the credit of the species, as to submit calmly to this injustice. As this consequently is not to be the end of this justices, I desire that the Court will spare me the pain of all unnecessary powers of sentence, especially the accompanying comments."

Judge Kent said that the Court had no desire to make unnecessary comments. The scene, said he, is as painful to the Court as it can be distressing to you. I only now refuse to accede to your request for the purpose of making a few remarks on the conduct of the Jury. It is due to justice, and it is due to one of the most intelligent Juries that ever sat in a Court of Justice, that I should not allow then it is that consequents. that ever sat in a country of them, in this their appropriate tribunal, to be traduced (for I must use that expression), without entering my solemn protest against it. That Jury was selected out of three protest against it. That Jury was selected out of three hundred of our most respectable citizens, taken indiscriminately from the city, selected under a most vigorous exercise of the peremptory challenge by the prisoner; and in any case where objections were raised and allowed it was in favor of the prisoner. Thus selected, their demeanor in Court was such as to entitle them to the highest consideration of the tribunal in which they appeared. Cut off from their business. intercourse with their families, separated from their business and the world, enclosed here in a sort of prison for eleven days, I never saw ose of them exhibit the slightest impatience; on the contrary they bore with most exemplary patience and dignity even unnecessary delays in the propatience and urganty even underessary unfalleringly—earnest only to discover the truth from the appalling evidence spread before them. Had these men been followed to their spread before them. Had these men been followed to their room, we should have seen the same quiet, calm, honest inquiry attending and characterizing their deliberations. In so far, the efore, as this paper expresses dissatisfaction with and contempt of the Court and Jury, it is the conscientions epition of him who now addresses you, that it is entirely incorrect and unsupported. It that Court erred at all, I incorrect and unsupported. It that Court erred at all, I believe it did in too lement a construction of the circumstances of your offence, and happy will it be for imacence in all future time to be brought before a tribunal as willing to hear, as ready to believe, as humane to forgive. I do not wish to prolong this distressing scene. You are a man of education—a man of talent. We have had the most striking and impressive evidence that you can caimly contemplat and coolly meet the most alarming crisis in human life. I will not therefore address to you any of the common-place, ordinary topics addressed to criminals on the approach of death. I leave that to your reflections, simply adding, that so far as the Court is concerned, they are new about to appoint the ultimate hour of your existence; and I trust you will meet that bour not relying upon human means, and that, when earth is disappearing from your view, not on will meet that bour not relying upon minian means, and that, when earth is disappearing from your view, not on earthly things will your thoughts be placed. It is my duty to say in addition that it appears to me that you evince the most total insensibility regarding the crime, whose commission has brought you to that bar. For he it remembered, though lawyers and juries debated what degree of offence it was—was ther it were technical murder, or technical manslaughter, no man ever doubted that it was a crime of be greatest magnitude and enormity, and which he deep stain of blood-guiltiness on your soul! a crime, too, whose commission has sunk deep in the com-munity. Leaving out of view all those appalling circum-stances which followed the commission of that homicide, which I will not distress you nor myself by summing up now—leaving out of view all but those gaping wounds themselves, no doubt can exist that the deed was marked by erocious passion and sanguinary cruelty.

Colt here manifested a wish to speak, and ludge K. paused. In a loud voice and with a greatly excited tone the prisoner said-

He did not want to convey the idea that the Jury acted whitelly wrong, but that they were misled. The Judge's charge is the best argument to prove that. I do not impugn the motives of the Jury-I only speak of them as having been ine motives of the Jury-Toniy speak of them as having been in error, which is, I believe, now the opinio 1 of nine tenths of the community. So far as regards my own conscience is this affair, I assure you, sir, that I would rather trust the whole affair to God himself than to man. I never committed an act in my life that I would not have done again under the same circumstances. Bepend apon it, I am not the man who could receive an insult without making, some retaliation. same circumstances. Depend upon it, I am not the man who could receive an insult without making some retaliation.—
The retaliation was not made with any idea of killing the man, but he made the assault and was responsible for consequences. I think, sir, you have misapprehended entirely the sentiment I meant to convey on that bit of paper. I am ready for the sentence, as I k low it cannot be avoided.

Index Kent.—The sentence will now be pronounced, with

Judge KENT—The sentence will now be pronounced, with an expression of the regret with which the Court have marked such morbid insensibility as you exhibit in your last speech, and which convinces me that any further remarks would be lost. The sentence of the court is, that you,

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.—The fol- John C. Colt, on the 18th of November next, be hanged by the neck until you be dead, and may God have mercy on your al! Removelts e prisoner. The prisoner was then removed, having exhibi-

ted but little concern or emotion. The trial of Edwards was set down for the 4th Monday of the term (Oct. 17.)

CITY INTELLIGENCE. COURT CALENDER-This Day, September 28th. CIRCUIT COURT .- Nos. 15, 31 to 37, 39 to 45, 47 to 51. 172, 176, 184, 48, 50, 102, 182. Tuesday, September 28.

COURT OF SESSIONS .- Before the Recorder, Judge Lynck and Alderman Bonnell and Carman. DINCHARGE OF RECOGNIZANCES .- On motion of T. Warreu. Esq. of counsel, the recognizance of Messrs, Herrick & Ropes, charged on four indictments with libels on Thos. Jefferson Smith, were vacated and discharged, on payment

TRIAL OF REV. ANTOINE VERREN RESUMED - Stephen Credu sworn.-I am the sexton of the French Protestant Church. Witness knows De Bouillion; he was in the habit of going into Mr. Verren's house, and to his study room whenever he pleased. Knows of De Bouilion's having come there, asked for Mr. Verren, and on being told he was in the parlor. De B. said "Very well," and went up stairs into Mr. Verren's study. Cross-examined.-This was on the 1st of January, 1839

Other persons also sometimes went up there. The members of the vestry met there after the church was burned. Paul Gareschee sworn.-I am a vestryman of Mr. Verren's church, and very friendly to him, and always have been since I have known him. Since I bave been in the vestry I have received several anonymous letters, about 4 years since (letters shown.) The interlineations are, in my opinion, not in the hand-writing of Mr Verren, nor in the same hand-writing as the body of the letter. The ink in the interlineations is deeper, and there is an attempt to imitate Mr. Verren's hand-writing.

Gross-examined.-I feel a deep interest in the character of Mr. Verren. I never saw the letters or interlineations before. I was subprepared some 10 days since. Was not told what I was to testify to. The "r" in the word "uncertain" is an attempt to imitate that in Mr. Verren's, differing from it by the prolongation; do not observe any other specific difference. I mean to say that the ink of the interlineations is darker, and the interligeations were not made at the same time as the body of the writing. I know that Mr. Verren's feelings were as friendly to me as mine were to

George Mark Varnay sworn .- I was never present when Mr. Verren threatened his wife with a cane, as testified to by De Bouillion, nor any such thing ever happened. Cross-examined.-I live in the same house with Mr. Ver

en! have known him from his boyhood; came over here after him; am in his family to teach his children the French language; have been there more than seven years. Mr. Verren never raised his cane at his wife; he never had any quarrel with his wife about spelling the word alcoholknows they never had; I was always in the house; I went out, however, sometimes. Some days ago I was spoken to for the purpose of becoming a witness. The subject of the cane has never been spoken of in the family of Mr. Verren; he never used a cane, and he who said he had is a monster A respectable gentleman-I think one of the counsel of Mr Verren-asked me this morning if any such occurrence as the cane ever took place in Mr. Verren's house. Never heard Mr. Verren swear. Was present when Mr. Verren's church was burst, and when the Chief Engineer first came into the hall with the bose. If Mr. Verren had used profane language, I should have heard it. Am as sure that Mr Verren did not swear at that time as of any thing else I have

Dr. James O. Smith sworn .- I attended Mr. De Bouillion in the winter of 1836 and 1837; he was in a very poor and miserable condition. I saw Mr. Verren there several times. De Boullion and wife spoke of the kindness of Mr. Verrer to them in bringing them food, medicine, &c. They were en irely destitute of every thing except what Mr. Verren brought them. They lived in a very small room, with a chair or two and a rickety table and scarce any furniture. They were miserably poor and destitute.

Dr. Granger recalled .- Said his wife died last June, ear ago; was absent at the last trial.

Rev. Mantin Eastburn recalled - [The question wa asked whether Mrs. De La Haye, before the Ecclesiastical Court, who was a witness in that Court in the case of Mr. Verren, did not say she had not sworp all she could, for fear of injuring Mr. Verren. Question objected to and ruled

Henry Erben, Esq., sworn,-I know Mr. Verren, and also Mr. Formal. Previous to the last trial Mr. Formal stated to me what he would swear to if called as a witness. This statement was made to me after the men were arrested, and previous to the Grand Jury finding a bill of indictment. Mr. Verreu stated to me that such a book was in circulation. and that it was false. In consequence of the information received from Mr. Verren, I sought Mr. Formal, and htold me, almost word for word, what he has sworn to here [Objected to by the Attorney General-contended for by counsel for defence, as legal and proper. The Recorder, for reasons he gave, decided the testimony sought was inad missible. Judge Lynch, however, opined otherwise, and thought the testimony admissible.] The witness was alowed to say that Mr. Verren, when he spoke to him about this testimony, said he had very little knowledge of Mr. Formal, and could not tell the degree of credibility to be attached to the witness, or whether it would be proper to call him as a witness, and hence witness spoke to Mr. For mai. Mr. Erken said, I saw Mr. Formal in one of the rooms adjoining the Grand Jury room, where the witnesses were. and I called him out and asked him what he knew about the concocting of the book, and he told me. I have known Mr. Verren for several years intimately, and never heard him use any of those cant or strange expressions used in those letters; never heard him use an improper word in my life, more than any other clergyman. I have walked with him some fifty times in Broadway within ten years, and never heard him make any improper remark on persons

The testimony for the defence here closed. Dr. Alfred C. Post called for Prosecution.-I know Dr. Granger, and know his character: his personal reputation

for truth and verucity is bad. From my knowledge of that enutation, I would not believe him under oath. Cross-examined .- This opinion I formed of his character in 1835. I speak of his character from circumstances-from

a prominent circumstance, viz: a forged eiploma. I don't know of any other specific circumstance. I tound my opinion of him on this. My opinion of his character for truth and veracity grows out of the opinions of physicians. Direct-From the circumstance spoken of, and others I have heard of from physicians, I would not believe him under oath.

Dr. Henry D. Eulkley .- Knows Dr. Granger by sight; knows his reputation for truth and veracity, which is decidedly bad. I skould not, from what I know of Granger's

reputation, believe him under oath. Cross-examined.-The reputation I speak of was derived from the doctors, and those who have been duped by him since he has pretended to be a doctor. I speak of his character for truth no farther than by his pretending to cure patients and did not, mistaking their case. I recollect one,

viz : Simeon Baldwin. Andrew Mathien sworn.-I have lived here five years. I know Peter D. Formal indirectly. People say of him nothing that is good. I never saw him except in the street. He once called at my house, and I turned him out. Most of the people speak of him as a good-for-nothing fellow, or little rascal. They say he can speak nothing but lies. I would not believe him under oath, from what they say about him. Cross-Examined-Three eminent physicians advised me to send my sonto the south for his health, when that mean tellow Formal called in and told me not to send my son to the south, as he would die before he had been to sea two days, and I turned the mountebank out of my house; I have no animoity against him; I have heard persons speak ill of Formal, but don't know their names; heard some speak ill of him this morning en the steps of this building-Direct-I trim cutlery, and sell ware in my own house: I have heard his character spoken of before this trial; they they say he was a witness bought up by Mr. Verren; heard

as a man of no character. Cross-Examined-Knows De Bouillon; he used to board at my house; I knew Colon indirectly, and also Chabert; used to take ware to him. Direct-I believe De Bouilion to be an honest man:

that to-day, and every day; from the first law-suit heard

Fo mal was a bought up witness; he was then spaken o

people say he is more stupid than wicked. Thomas N. Dinalt-Knows Dr. Granger only amongst those amongst whom he practices and moves; his reputation amongst them for truth is bad; I would not believe

him under oath. Cross-Examined-I have heard that he cheated a widow in this city whom he pretended to cure and did not; cannot give the name of any person who spoke ill of him; I know Counsel offered to prove by witness that witness was

bad character, but the Attorney General objected, and the Court overruled the inquiry. Adjourned to 44 o'clock, P. M. At 41 o'clock, P. M. the trial was resumed-Valentine Peltier sworn .- I am a native of France; have

ived here 21 years; have known Dr. Granger 4 or 5 years; his reputation is a very bad one; I read it in the newspapers; he has not got any reputation for truth and veracity would not believe him unless under oath.

Cross-examined. -I am an importer of French goods and Custom-House broker; have not had any quarrel with Dr. Granger; have read in the papers that he was a great imposter-that he got a diploma of another person, erased the name and inserted his own; I know De Bouillion: he lived in my house; was not examined as a witness at the last trial in Court; I was sick at home, and my testimony was taken; as I was sick, I do a't know that I was understood : I know Bartholemy, but not Colon.

Direct-Have known Dr. Granger some years; be gave ne pills; I do n't believe he moves in good society; heard that he was an imposter, and makes money by it . some patients who have been searly murdered by him can tell; people say De Bouillion is a gentleman; he paid his rent; came home at 9 o'clock; rose early, and was respected by all the

Edward William Hoskins sworn.-I have resided here some 20 years, and am one of the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer. Do n't know Dr. Granger personally. Do n't know enough of his general character to speak of it. Joel Nelson sworn.-I have lived here near three yearsam a teacher. I have known Formal nearly 3 or 4 years. His reputation is not good. His veracity is questionable-

is bad. I think I should not rely upon him under oath. Cross-examined.-Fermal was assistant for me at Myde Park-have had no difficulty with him. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Taylor have spoken badly of Formal. He was in my school six months-and was a steady, orderly man. He teld strange stories-exagerating his services as a soldier in Bonaparte's family. He told some stories about my family out of revenge, and I did not believe them. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Taylor are the gentlemen from whom I heard unfavorable stories of Mr. Format. Mr. Taylor was one of the men against whom Formal made the charge. Mr. Barnes The Loco-Focos may bake their clams, clams, clams, is a tavern keeper at Poughkeepsie. (Paper shown.) This is my signature. It was a certificate of the good moral character and qualifications of Formal as a teacher-after a six months' term of teaching-and recommending him to others. It was dated 1st May, 1832. In giving that certificate I overlooked his faults.

Charles Cander sworn .- Objected to on the ground of its being cumulative testimony-and net allowed to proceed according to the rules of the Courts.

Prosecution rested. Nathaniel Weed called for Defence-Am a merchant have lived here 40 years; know Dr. Granger; h. bas been my 'amily physician for seven years; his character fo truth and veracity is perfectly good; I would believe him

Cross-Examined-The reputation of Dr. Granger in the circle in which he moves, is perfectly good; he visited many families of my acquaintance, all of whom speak

well of him. William C. Wetmore sworn-I am a practising lawyer I have known Dr. Granger for 7 years; he has been my tamily physician; his reputation is perfectly good; I would have no hesitation in believing him under eath.

Cross-Examined-As far as I have ever heard, he was always well spoken of. Sydney Wetmore sworn-I am a store keeper in the Custom House; have known Dr. Granger 6 or 7 years; he cured me of the consumption; his character is perfectly

good; I would not hesitate in believing him under oath

if his character had been assailed, I should have heard Jonathum Little sworn-I am a merchant; have known Dr. Granger for 5 years; he is my family physician his character for truth and veracity is perfectly good; I would not hesitate in believing him under oath.

Henry Alear sworn.- I am an attorney at law; have known Dr. Granger 8 or 9 years; his character for truth and veracity is perfectly good; I would not hesitate to believe him under cath; he is my family physician, and his character as a moral man and a man of truth is good. Frederick Grain swarn .- Have known Dr. Granger seve-

ral years; he is my family physician; his character or truth and veracity is perfectly good; I would not bestiate to beheve him under oath. John Raptiste Chambon .- Have resided here 10 years; I knew Mr. Formal; I have always known him as a very honest man ; I lived in the same house with him six months

do not know his general reputation; I know Mr. Pettier; have no reason to complain of him; he entered goods once for me at the Custom-House. Oliver J. Young sworn .- 1 know Mr. Formal; he kired an office of me for six mouths; I always heard good of him; I would not hesitate to believe him under oath; never heard any one speak evil of him; others had offices there

who spoke well of him.

years; he boarded with me 7 or 8 months; his character is good; whenever any person called that he owed, he always paid them; the boarders always spoke well of him; I would not hesitate to believe him under oath; I would take Mr. Formal's word before many persons signature. [Defence rested.] Dr William Channing sworn for Prosecution-Knows

Peter Lesseur sworn-Have known Mr. Formi severa:

Dr. Granger; his character amongst the profession is that of an arrant impostor; his reputation amongst them for truth and veracity is bad; I should be scrupulous about saying that I would not believe him under oath, as a man might lie generally, and yet swear truly in Court. Gross-Examined-I am a homeeopathic physician myself,

and also a regular bred physician; I bave been called a visionary; Dr. Granger has never interfered in my practice; there are some 30 homocopathic physicians out of the 600 or 700 in the city. The testimony here closed on both sides, and the Court

adjourned to 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the case will be summed up. CIVIL COURTS .- In the Court of Common

Pleas, an action was brought by Henry Lewis against Charles Thorne, Manager of the Chatham Theatre, for \$15 a week from March to July, and the probable amount of one-third of a clear benefit, asserted to be due plaintiff's wife, Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. L. had been engaged in October for the season (to July 4.) to play leading strong and also boys' parts. In March she was summarily and also boys' parts. In March she was summarily dismissed. An attempt was made on the trial to show that she had been settled with in full in March, and also that she forfeited her engagement by showing signs of intemperance on Christmas Day, and on the 4th of January. The ance on Christian 23, July gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$335, being the \$152 week, and \$100 estimated for the benefit. POLICE OFFICE. - PASSING COUNTERFEIT BILL.

-A woman named Ellen Collins, on the 25th inst. purchased some jewelry for \$1 571 from Francis Filte, No. 221 Fulton street, and gave a \$5 counterfeit bill purporting to be on the Grand Bank of Marblehead, Massachusetts, in payment, receiving the change. On Saturday she purchased her dinner of Mary, wife of James Barnard, No. 221 Fulton-streetof Mary, wife of James Barnard, No. 21 Futions terminated amounting to 15 cents, and gave a \$5 counterfeit bill purporting to be of the Bank of Geneva, receiving \$4 in good money, and leaving 35 cents, which she was to call on Monday, which she did, and was then arrested for passing the bad bill. She had when she passed this four or five \$5 bills on different banks. She was committed to answer. CASE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN .- James, alias Yankee Sulli-

van, in prison as one of those concerned in the prize fight ending with the death of McCoy, will be taken before the Recorder on Thursday, on a writof habeas corpus sued out by his counsel, William M. Price and J. B. La Forge, Esqs., in order to ascertain whether his case is of such a character as to admit of his being bailed.

ADMITTED TO BAIL .- Mr. John Ahern, late Mayor's Clerk, who was committed on a charge of having been a defaulter to the Corporation to a large amount, was to-day admitted to bail in \$20,000, which he gave, and was discharged from custody. CORONER'S OFFICE. - DEATH FROM DISEASE OF

THE HEART.-The Coroner held an inquest to-day at No. 3 Goerck-street, on the body of Patrick Gilligan, aged 45, a native of Ireland, a wood-sawyer, who has long complained of palpitation of the heart and dizziness of the head, and who fell down dead last evening in Sheriff-street. Verdict, died of disease of the heart.

Trial of Captain Williamson. Reported for The Tribune.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL, On board the U. S. Ship North Carolina, lying in the New York Harbor.

The trial of Commedore Charles L. Williamson, U. S. Navy, closed yesterday, when the finding and sentence of

the Court were transmitted to Washington. Mr. Philip Hamilton, who defended Capt. W., read a long and able defence to the several charges, in which the accused contrived to threw all the difficulties to which he had been subjected while on board the Warren, on his Junior officers. Indeed Capt. W. made it appear that he was a man "more sinned against than sinning." He also reminded the Court of his services in the last War-of his capture by the British, and restoration to his country, only in time to participate in the victory of Lake Champlain. The Judge Advocate, at the close of Capt. Williamson's case, notified Lieut. Noble that his trial would commence

LIEUT. WILKES.-The reprimand ordered to be administered to this officer was indicted on Sunday, on board the North Carolina, by the reading of the letter from the Secretary of the Navy, which has been published in The Tribune. In this case the mountain has certainly been delivered of a mouse.

on Wednesday, this day, at 10 o'clock.

THE McKennan Barbecue.-The barbacue recestly given to Mr. McKennan, by his friends in Washington county, Pa. was a spirited affair .-Three thousand persons were present. The Hon. Joseph Markle presided. Mr. McK. made a speech, at the close of which he said : "Inscribe upon your banner, a sound National Currency, Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Land sales, for ample Projection to Home Industry, and the name of HENRY CLAY, and our triumph in 1844 will be as brilliant and glorious, as the treachery of our supposed friends has been mortifying and disgrace-

The Vicksburg papers say that no yellow fever has occurred there yet. In the meantime, the citizens seem divided in opinion about the propriety of establishing a quarantine. The Mayor and a majority are for a quarantine; the Doctors and a minority are against it.

IF Mr. DEMPSTER has returned to our City, and will soon renew his Musical Soirces for a few

For the Tribune A SONG TO THE OLD TUNE. The State of New York is all in motion, motion, motion, The City and Country through-The "Same old Coon" has come again, To put CLAY through and BRADISH too, To put Clay through and Bradish too.

For with them we can best any man, man, man, Of the Van Buren cian; For with them we can beat any man. By all, she's called the Empire State, State, State, And well she merits too:

She's got two hundred thousand Whigs To put Clay through, &c. Silas Wright may row one way, way, way, And look the other, too-

So put Clay through, &c. We stick to Protection through thick and thin, thin, thin, And go a sound currency too, We'll have our share of the Public Lands And put Clay through, &c.

He cannot "come it" another term.

And boil their cabbage too, And Nullification may kick at the laws. We'll not Clay through, &c. We're bound to widen the great big ditch, citch, ditch,

And build the Railroads tec

And do it all without the Mill Tax. And put Clay through, &c. This side of Cayuga they'll find their match, match, match, Perhaps we'll beat them too;

Beyond that spot they 'E find the boys To put Clay through, &c. The Corporal's Guard, old Noah, is fleeing, fleeing, fleeing, He'll pocket their salaries too-

So put Clay through, &c. At Harrisburg John Tyler cried, cried, cried. Like a great boo-boo, In '44 we'll give him some cause, So put Clay through, &c.

" All's fair in politics" with him,

Tammany Hall shall close is shutters, shutters, shutters, And turn off the gas-lights too, When the 8th of November comes slong, To put Clay through and Bradish teo. To put Clay through and Bradish too. For with them we 'll beat any man, man, man, Of the Van Buren clan. For with them we'll beat any man.

THE CROPS IN MAINE, says the Bangor Courier. are larger this year than ever before. The crop of hay fell below the average, but the later crops are so plentiful, particularly Indian Corn, that the increased fodder will more than compensate for the deficiency in hay.

MONTREAL .- The last Montreal Courier says of the financial affairs in that city, "our monetary affairs are in a wretched condition, and we hear of little else but failures and rumors of failures. We need not say that the rumors are much more numerous than the reality; yet all this tends to shake confidence and create a panic, for which there are as yet no sufficient grounds.'

TIT THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGISTER will be published on Saturday, October 1. It contains 64 large and close dcuble-column pages, besides 4 pages of colored cover, all packed as full of the right sort of matter as we could make it. It will be sold at 121 cents a single copy, \$7 per hundred, or \$65 per thousand for cash down, and not otherwise. The following is its Population of the United States, by States and Total, according to the Census of 1840; uo. of the several Cities and larger Towns; do. of the State of New-York, page 2. Plan-

larger Towns; do. of the State of New-York, page 2. Planets of the Sidereal System, p. 3. Eclipses and Astronomical Notations for 1843, p. 4. Calendar of the several months in 1843, with distinct Solar and Lunar Calculations for each section of the Union; Diary of Remarkable Events, Births and Deaths of Great Men. Anecdotes, &c. &c. p. 5 to 18. Government of the United States—Executive, Judicial, and Diplomatic; Senate of the United States till 4th March, 1843, p. 17. Hunse of Representatives II. S. till March, 4, 1948, p. p. 17. House of Representatives U. S. tili March 4, 1845, p. 18. The Protection of Home Industry—A careful summary of the considerations which impel us to cherish the policy of Protection, with a brief review of the reasons usually opposed thereto—by Horace Greeley, p. 19 to 24. ally opposed thereto—by Horace Greeley, p. 19 to 24. Gen. Jackson's Letter in support of Protection, p. 24. The Voice of our Presidents in Pavor of Protection—Extracts from the Messagesof Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, and Tyler, recognizing and assering the Policy of Protection; Facts for Farmers; British Free Trade; Manufactures of the United States, p. 25to 26. The Elements and Names of Parties—A few simple but important facts flainly presented, p. 27. Electoral Votes for President—At the several Elections under the Enderal Constitution: Popular Votes for Government. for President and Vice President—At the several Elections under the Federal Constitution; Popular Votes for Governor of State of New-York, from 1792 to 1240 inclusive, (total for each candidate); Total Vote for President in the State of for each candidate); Total vote for Fresheath in the state of New-York, in 1832, 436, and 1830, p. 28. The grounds of difference between the contending parties—A plain statement of the more important questions on which the country is politically divided—by H. Greeley, p. 29 and 30. The Life of Henry Clay—An original Bi-graphy of that Great Statesman, written for the Whig Almanac, by Henry J. Raymond, p. 31 to 49. Thomas H. Benton's and Joan Tyler's recorded opinions of Henry Clay, p. 49. The New Ratio and Apportionment of Congress—With a brief statement of the principles on which the Apportionment is based, and a glance at the History of former Apportionment; Statistics of the Canals of New-York, down to 1842, p. 50. Election Returns of the Union, by States and Counties—New-England States, p. 51; New-York, p. 52; New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, p. 53; Virgioia and South Carolina, p. 54; North Carolina and Tennessee, p. 55; Georgia and Alabana, p. 56; Ohio and Mississippi, p. 57; Indiana and Louisiana, p. 58; Kentucky and Arkansas, p. 59; Hilmois and Michigan, p. 60; Missouri and the Territories, p. 61. Total Votes for President in 1836 and 1846, by States and aggregate; Times of holding State and Presideatial Elections in each State, p. 62. Anecdotes, Epigrams, and Humors of the Times, p. 63 and 64.

This work is to be published regularly as a periodical, and New-York, in 1832, 1836, and 1830, p. 28. Ti

and Humors of the Times, p. 63 and 64. This work is to be published regularly as a periodical, and of course, subject to periodical postage only. It is printed on a single extra double-sized royal elephant sheet, and istherefore, subject to 11 cents postage under 100 miles, and 24 cents over 100 miles. Orders are respectfully solicited by GREELEY & MCELRATH, 160 Nassan-st.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.-Of all the diseases to which the SARPE'S SARAFARILLA.—Of an included so when the numerous and discussing than cutaneous disorders. Scrowlogs diseases are nereditary, and the salt rheum and similar affections are wn from parents to children, through many successive generations. These affections are not only exceedingly troublesome and annoying in themselves, but have treatment, it is true, have been found to alleviate, and seemingly suppress them, but, in nine cases out of ten, they reappear after a partial cure, and rage with more virulence than ever. We were, therefore, prepared to subject the therto been incurable. Some medicines and modes of appear after a partial cure, and rage with more virulence than ever. We were, therefore, prepared to subject the pretensions of Sands's Sarsaparilla to a severe scrutiny.—We have carefully and critically examined the claims of the proprietors, and are now ready to endorse their statements. The efficiency of the Sarsaparilla, prepared by Messis. Sands, of New-York is proved by satisfactory testimonials from the most respectable authorities. It comes recommended by the highest authority, and cases are recorded in which it has effected the radical cure of patients whe have suffered for years without alleviation of their misery. The med cine is prepared by an elaborate chemical process, by which the curative properties of the Sarsaparilla are extracted and fixed, and these are then strengthened and combined in an admixture, with other efficient remedies. This discovery will be hailed by thousands in all of and combined in an admixture, with other elincent reme-dles. This discovery will be hailed by thousands in all of the large cities of the Union. We refer our readers to an advertisement which sets torth the properties of the new medicine, and contains various testimpulais in its favor.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for expor tation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-L. Also sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-st; David Sands Co. No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street. Price \$1, or six bottles for \$5.

Price \$1, or six bottles for \$7.

3.7 The New-York Museum continues crowded—the company select as usual. This establishment is quite a favorite place of resort with the public. That every thing it conducted with so muon propriety, and so superior to other places where the price of admission is double, does not expeite our attonishment. Harrington, Mr. Defarue, Rosalfe, Kneass, Bennie, Mrs. Bennie, and Master Young—all for one shilling. There will be a performance te-day at three o'clock. o'clock

IT IN THE CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES, it is the Miasma of the present season of the year that lays the foundation of jaundice, liver complaints, agrees and other billions affections. Residents of the South and West, and consenses. affections. Residents of the South and West, and consen-nity generally are reminded that Oscood's INDIA CHOLA-cocur to be found at P. Bowne & Co's. 23 John st. proves invariably successful as a presentine of those diseases, as well as an untailing remedy for their effectual cure. \$15 lim

DISTRICT.—At a meeting of this Convention—FIRST Broadway House on the 12th day of October 1841, the following resolution was passed:

Thirteenth Ward—At a meeting of the Trigsteenth Ward German Clay Crub, held at the house of Francis Seigfried, at the corner of Rivington and Willetstreet, on Monday evening, Sept. 27, the minutes of the last meeton monday evening, sept. 27, the minutes of the last meet-ing being read and approved,
On motion, that the Clab now proceed to elect a Treaspr-er and three Delegates to the Central Clay Club, 22 log-

lowing named gentlemen were elected:

For Transver. AN THONY LAMBRECH

For Delegates ... ABRAM GOLDER

ANDREW SCHWARTZ MICHAEL LANDER The Committee on Constitution and Bye-Lav pide a report; which was unanimously schopted.

On motion that when this meeting adjourner or to missonest at the same place two weeks from this

haltest

On motion, adjourned. PHILLIP BISS 'Ll. ANTHONY H. L. RHAUM, Secretary.

Patent Self-Cocking . pr tols.—The best weapon of defence charged six times in three seconds wit ranted not to get out of order. At who J. G. BOLE v, 104 L

The RAINERS arrive in our City to-day and perfectly responsible and safe, but our terms are inflexible, will give a series of Concerts directly.